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tinued action in some other part, on which principle emetics should be given in small doses, so as to produce nausea, and be repeated frequently till the disease yields to their use. In persons of a good constitution, it ceases spontaneously, in from eight or ten days, till a month, but if it should continue longer, we ought to use the most active remedies for its removal, for we are taught by observation, that the oftener people have been attacked with a cold, the more readily they are affected by it, and that the longer it has continued, the more difficult it is to be removed: the case of loss of voice from cold, in our list, is attended with some curious circumstances: the subject of it, can, at intervals, speak as when in health, nor is it accompanied with any pain, and the pulse is very little, if at all increased in frequency.

NATURALISTS' REPORT.

From December 20, 1809, till January 20, 1810.

Happy the man possessed of ancient groves,
 Happier who plants his trees, while time improves,
 And forms their beauties to reward his care,
 He like great Cyrus cries "I placed them there."

DE LILLE'S GARDEN.

THERE are few people in whose breasts the desire of beholding the country and its scenery is totally extinguished, whether it is instinctive or habitual it is impossible to trace, some have gone so far as to say, that it is derived from the pleasure which our first parents enjoyed, ere disobedience drove them from Paradise; certain it is however, that the green robe of nature conveys to the imagination pleasures of which all are desirous to participate, and as that exquisite painter of simple scenery, Cowper, expresses it, if they can no otherwise enjoy the sight of green they will plant a sprig of mint in an old tea-pot. "Happier who plants his trees" and beholds them grow with that healthy vigour, which shows each placed in its proper soil and situation; but without attention to their natural characters continual mistakes will be the consequence, attended with stunted and unhealthy growth. The spongy roots of the alder penetrate the marshy soil; the wide spreading roots of the larch extending over a great space of dry sandy ground, receive abundant nourishment where few others would thrive, while the elm with closely entangled roots grows with luxuriance only in the richest loam, and the oak, whose deeply penetrating roots were early noticed by planters, grows only to advantage in earth where its roots are not impeded in their descent. From these examples it may be seen how necessary the study of natural characters are to ensure to the planter success, and as the season for planting is at hand, to direct him who wishes with "their beauties to reward his care."

During this dreary season the observations of the Naturalist are very limited; without his attention is directed to the study of Cryptogamic plants, there is little to interest.

December, 22, Thrush (*Turdus Musicus*) singing.

25, Common Wren (*Sylvia Troglodytes*) singing.

27, Thrushes singing.

January 2, 1810. Common Wren, and Robin Redbreast (*Sylvia Rubecula*) singing.

3, Misseltoe Thrush (*Turdus Viscivorus*) singing. This bird no doubt was once plentiful in Ireland, but for many years they were unknown and it is only within these five or six years, they have been observed, adding their song to cheer the naked groves.

Sparrows (*Fringilla Domestica*) assembling about their nesting holes, and making considerable noise.

12, Robin Redbreast, singing.

14, A large flock of Wild Geese flying to the Southward.

19, Wren singing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From December 20, 1809, till January 20, 1810.

To prognosticate the weather which immediately ensues from Meteorological appearances has been attempted from the most remote periods of antiquity, but it is only since a more correct knowledge of astronomical periods has been acquired that philosophers have observed a correspondence between certain seasons. Mr. Toaldo supposes that the seasons correspond with one another every 19 years, or lunar period, in confirmation of this theory

a great resemblance may be observed between the month of December 1790 and December 1809, January 1791 and the present month, which has been often remarkably pleasant although uncommonly changeable.

Decem.	21,	Rain.
	22,	A trifling shower.
	23,	Showery.
	24, 25,	Wet days.
	26,	Showery.
	27,	Fine clear dry day.
	28,	A slight shower.
	29,	Stormy, with rain.
	30,	Wet.
	31,	Showery.
January	1,	Slight showers.
	2,	Dry, pleasant.
	3,	Slight rain.
	4, 6,	Fine dry days.
	7,	Heavy rain.
	8,	Showery.
	9, 10,	Clear and dry.
	11,	Stormy and wet.
	12,	Showery.
	13,	Wet morning, dry day.
	14,	Cold and dry.
	15,	Frost, with a fall of snow about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.
	16,	Dark frosty day.
	17,	Clear frosty day.
	18,	Showery.
	19,	Dry and frosty.
	20,	Wet.

The range of the barometer has been trifling, only four times as low as 29.5, and mostly about 30, seldom one tenth above it.

The thermometer has been continually fluctuating in the mornings between $27\frac{1}{2}$, which it was on the 19th of January, and 50 which it was on the 1st and 4th of January; indeed it was scarcely two mornings near the same temperature.

The highest at which the thermometer was observed at 2 P.M. was 53 on the 1st of January, the lowest 30 on the 15th of the same month.

The prevalent winds have been S.W. which was 13 times, it was observed also N.W. 2; S.E. 6; E. 2; N.E. 3 times.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1810.

On the 1st the Moon rises at 36 min. past 5 A.M. and sets at 48 min. past 1 P.M. hence she will not be visible, except for a short time in the morning.

5, The new Moon will be seen in the evening towards the w.s.w. having near, but above her, the four stars in the triangle of the Water-pot, and below her Mercury, and the eighth of the Water-bearer, above her is Mars, and at a considerable distance higher up, Jupiter. Thus three planets, with the Moon, decorate the western hemisphere, and her passage by two of them will naturally fix our attention.

10, She is on our meridian at 19 min. past 5, having directly under her Menkar, or the first star of the Whale, the three first stars of the Ram being to the west, as the Pleiades are at nearly an equal distance to the east of the meridian; at 9, she is $64^{\circ} 12'$ from the second of the Twins.

15, She is on the meridian at 16 min. past 9, being near the middle of the Triangle, formed by the third, the first and the second of the Twins, and the first and second of the little Dog. The third of the Twins being to the west, the other stars, to the east of the meridian; at 9 she is $40^{\circ} 52'$ from the first of the Lion, and $35^{\circ} 20'$ from Aldebaran.

20, She rises nearly at the same time with the second of the Lion, the first being at a considerable distance above her, and her course is directed to the twentieth of the Lion, which suffers an occultation before she sets, this takes place the following morning, a little after 5; the star emerges a little before six.